SCOTT PACTOR California State Bar No. 216629 2 110 W. C st. Ste. 2108 San Diego, CA. 92101 3 Phone 619 260 2636 Fax 619 260 0058 4 Email scottpactor@yahoo.com 5 Attorney for Defendant Ernest Guerrero 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 (HONORABLE IRMA E. GONZALEZ) 10 11) Date: July 15th, 2008 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 12) Time: 9: 30 S.M. Plaintiff, Case No.: 08cr2034-IEG 13 vs. Dept: Magistrate Papas 14 Ernest Guerrero, Reply and Opposition to Motion 15 for Videotaped Deposition of Defendant Material Witness 16 17 Karen Hewitt, United States Attorney for the District of 18 Arizona and Michelle Petit, Assistant United States Attorney and Wayne Mayer, Attorney for Material Witness Jose Gonzaga 19 I. 20 STATEMENT OF FACTS 21 On June 23rd, 2008, counsel for material witness Jose 22 Gonzaga filed a motion to compel a video taped deposition 23 24

because the witness is unable to secure a release via bond.

Counsel indicates that Mr. Gonzaga is unable to secure his release because he has no friends or family willing to sign for

his bond. Defense counsel wishes to investigate the claim of the material witness that he has no relatives in the United States that could post bond for him. The declaration signed by the petitioner states, "He indicated to me he has no family or friends in the United States that could assist the witness (sic) in posting a material witness bonds." Declaration of Attorney Wayne C. Mayer in Support of Material Witness Jose Guadalupe Gonzaga Ceja's Motion for Videotaped Deposition. The material witness will not be unduly affected by time spent to investigate a fundamental basis for his video taped deposition.

Defense counsel has not attempted to interview the material witness in this case because we do not have complete discovery, have not yet conducted meaningful defense investigation and have not yet formulated a theory of the defense complete and sufficient to conduct a meaningful examination of the material witness. Defense counsel wishes to investigate the claim of the material witness that he has no relatives in the United States that could post bond for him.

There is no information in the motion about specifics regarding the reasons for the witnesses illegal entry into the United States nor the potential hardship caused by their continued detention as a material witness. There is no information regarding the number of prior illegal entries or attempted illegal entries by the witness.

II.

THE MOTION FOR MATERIAL WITNESS DEPOSITION SHOULD BE DENIED BECAUSE SUCH DEPOSITIONS WOULD VIOLATE THE DEFENDANTS SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION, THE MOTION IS PREMATURE AND THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOWING OF WITNESS UNAVAILABILITY

Title 18 section 3144 governs the detention of individuals who may give testimony material to a criminal proceeding. This section provides that where the witness is not able to meet conditions of the bond set by the court and is detained, the court may order the deposition of the witness where 1) deposition may secure the testimony of the witness and 2) further detention is not necessary to prevent a failure of justice. 18 U.S.C. sec. 3144. In this case, the Court should allow sufficient time to determine whether Mr. Gonzaga does have family or friends that can post bond for him.

A. The Deposition of Petitioner Would Violate the Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment

The material witness deposition poses a threat to the defendant's sixth amendment rights. <u>United States v. Drougal</u>, 1 F. 3d 1546, 1551-1552(11th Cir. 1993.) Criminal depositions are authorized only when doing so is "necessary to achieve justice and may be consistent with the defendant's constitutional rights. <u>Id.</u> at 1551. <u>See</u> Fed R. Crim. Pro. 15(a). The Supreme Courts decision in <u>Crawford v. Washington</u> 541 U.S. 36 (2004) reaffirmed the principal - developed at common law, and incorporated into the Confrontation Clause of the Sixth

Amendment by the Framers - that testimonial against a defendant where the defendant has not had the opportunity to cross - examine the declarant. This is true even when the statements fall within in a "firmly rooted hearsay exception" or bear "particularized guarantees of trustworthiness." Id. at 60.

In situations where a video taped deposition is requested, the burden is on the moving part to establish exceptional circumstances justifying the taking of a deposition. Drougal 1 F. 3d 1546 at 1552 (citing United States v. Fuentes-Galindo 929 F. 2d 1507, 1510 (10th Cir. 1991)) The discretion of the trial court is guided by consideration of "critical factors," such as (1) whether the witness will be unavailable to testify at trial; (2) injustice will result because testimony to Mr. Guerrero's case will be absent; and (3) countervailing factors render taking the deposition unjust to the moving party. Id. at 1552.

Here, there is a possibility that the material witness is misrepresenting the nature of his relationship with the United States in an attempt to obtain a direct release to Mexico.

Mr. Guerrero believes that the material witnesses' testimony may put the legitimacy of the prosecution in grave doubt in the eyes of the jury. It is important for the jury to see the reaction and demeanor of the material witness when confronted with questions that will bring in such facts in order for the jury to decide whether to believe his statements and/or how much credit to give to the testimony. The jury's ability to

make such an assessment would be compromised by a videotape tape deposition because the tape may not preserve subtle reactions of the witness under cross-examination that may favor the accused.

Mr. Guerrero further suggests that the material witness may, in fact, have substantial ties to the United States including the possibility of family and friends in the San Diego area. Mr. Guerrero, and the material witness himself, should be granted additional time to determine whether the material witness does in fact have someone who can obtain his release from custody.. See Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(D).

B. The Motion to Depose Material Witnesses is Premature
Because Parties Need Time to Establish the Witnesses
Actual Ties to the United States

Mr. Guerrero is actively investigating whether substantial portions of the declaration of the material witness are in fact, not true. This investigation goes to the heart of the liberty interest of the petitioner.

C. The Motion for Deposition Should be Dismissed Because
There Has Been No Showing of the Unavailability of
Witness

If the material witness does have substantial ties in the San Diego area, he might be eligible to be released on bond or on his own recognizance. Conditions for release of material witnesses are governed by 18 U.S.C. sec. 3142. Under this section, "[t]he judicial officer shall order the pretrial

release of the person on personal recognizance, or upon execution of an unsecured personal appearance bond... unless the judicial officer determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required." 18 U.S.C. sec. 3142(b)(2004). Clearly, sec. 3142(b) suggests that this Court can order that the material witness can be released on his own recognizance. Or, if he has family in the area, he may be able to bond out.

The Bail Reform Act also states that, "[t]he judicial officer may not impose a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person." 18 U.S.C. sec. 3142(c)(2)(2004). This mandate, combined with the preference for release upon one's own recognizance, strongly suggests that the proper remedy for release for the material witness in this case is a motion to modify conditions of release, not order a video tape deposition. It would not prejudice the material witness to allow additional time for such a motion.

Because of the prejudice to Mr. Guerrero's Sixth

Amendment Right, would be inappropriately premature, and would

fail to meet the underlying procedural requirements - including

the unavailability of witnesses - the motion of the material

witness should be denied.

Dated: July 14th, 2008

IV.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Guerrero respectfully requests that this Court deny the motion for videotaped depositions and voluntary deportation of the material witness Jose Guadalupe Gonzaga Ceja respectfully requests that the Court order the government to produce discovery and preserve evidence and grant leave to file further motions.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s Scott Pactor

Scott Pactor Attorney for Ernest Guerrero

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   Attorney for Defendant Ernest Guerrero
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         I, Scott Pactor, declare:
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         I am the attorney appointed to represent defendant Ernest
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I also note that the declaration submitted by counsel is signed "May 22 2008" and that this event occurred on June 3, 2008, making everything contained in the declaration an impossibility.

I make this declaration under penalty of perjury and the laws of the United States and California.

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